ſo make up the triangular body FDE, as in the *Fig.* annext. And thus I think I ſee the groſſer parts of Fat, not perfectly round. And if any of the Curious deſire to ſee the Globuls, of which the greateſt parts of Fat are made up, they may be pleaſed to take care, that there be taken a piece of the courſeſt Fat, and that with the hand it be broken aſunder; which way being obſerv'd, there will then (yet not always) ſome ſmall particles of fat, in the midſt of the fat, be ſever'd, which being dextrouſly applied to the pin of the Microſcope, you will be able to ſee its form: For if you break off a piece of fat with a pin, you will tear the Globuls.

10. I have lately obſerv'd, that each buble or globul of Fat conſiſts of more than a thouſand ſmall Globuls. Yet I am apt to believe, that thoſe that have not ſeen the Globuls in Blood, Hair, Bone, *&c.* will not ſatisfie themſelves about ſeeing the Globuls in the Globuls of Fat, becauſe of their extraordinary minuteneſs.

11. The *Fat* of ſome *Water-foul* and *Fiſh*, though it have been view'd by me, yet ſhall I endeavor to obſerve it again before communication.

12. Having view'd the *Teares* of two infants, I found therein very few round Globuls, but much more other odd and miſhapen particles, of divers forms; ſome of which ſeem'd to conſiſt of united Globuls. I was thinking, becauſe thoſe Tears had run down the Cheeks, whether all theſe particles might not be ſcalings off of the Cuticle. For I preſume, if the Tears of a grown perſon, and ſuch as are cauſed from much grief, and are ſhed copiouſly, were well viewed, there would in all appearance be much more ſeen in them.

An Account of a notable Caſe of a Dropſy miſtaken for Gravidation in a young Woman; communicated by a Learned and Inquiſitive Phyſitian in Holland, *conſiderably enlarging the Obſervation made of the ſame Caſe by the famous Dr.* Tulpius, *lib.* 4. *Obſ. c.* 48.

SOme years ſince, there came to Dr. *D.* a young Woman of about 17 years of age, unmarried and reputed a Maid, of a florid countenance, and ſtrong body, having a good ſtomach, *periodicè menſtruata*, and wanting none of other due evacuati-

ons; not troubled with head-ach nor ſleepineſs, nor difficulty of breathing, nor drought, nor any of the ſymptoms incident to Hydropical perſons. This young woman having her belly ſwollen to exceſs in three months time, was much ſuſpected by the Phyſitian whom ſhe addreſſed herſelf to, as if ſhe had been deflowered; which yet with many imprecations ſhe denied, though in vain: the Phyſitian disbelieving her aſſeverations, and particularly that ſhe had her periodical *lochia*, becauſe ſhe looked ſo well, nor had any ſigns of an hydropical Diſtemper upon her, except the tumor of her belly, which being felt, afforded ſome conſiderable ſigns to diſpoſſeſs the Phyſitian of the opinion he had of this perſon; ſeeing it was not a prominent nor roundiſh tumor, nor any ſuch as is uſual in women with child; beſides that, ſhe made not ſuch a coloured and craſſe Urine as Childbearing women are wont to do: Yet there appearing no ſymptoms of a Dropſy, no complaints of the ſtomack, liver, ſpleen, kidneys, no ſwelling of the loins or inferior limbs, no leanneſs in the body or ſuperior parts, no flaccid nor diſcolour'd breaſts, but all being thus far in a good conſtitution; the Phyſitian ſent her away without giving or preſcribing her any Phyſick, putting her in mind of that ſaying, *That the whole need no Phyſitian, but the ſick.* Yet ſhe return'd ſoon after, importuning him to give her his advice againſt the Dropſy. He conſulting with other Phyſitians about it, found them as well diſtracted between both as he was himſelf. Yet ſome of them, inclining rather to the opinion of a Dropſy, with appropriate Medicines made her void abundance of water, yet without unſwelling her belly. Whereupon ſhe addreſſed herſelf to Mountebanks, who voided her purſe without voiding her belly of the water. This made her give over for a while the uſe of all Remedies, committing the whole buſineſs to Nature, and ſo continuing for ſix months. But then hearing of another Hydropical woman that had been cured by her firſt Phyſitian, ſhe return'd to him, with tears in her eyes, beſeeching his aſſiſtance. He now finding her body dryed and bloodleſs, her breath ſhort, her temples fallen in, her noſe ſharp, her eyes hollow, her skin wan and ill-favour'd, her pulſe creeping, her appetite proſtrate, her tongue dry, her voice weak, her evacuations ſparing, and all her

her ſtrength dejected, in a word, liker a *Sceleton* than a living Body; he calls together divers of his Colleagues, to view this miſerable Creature, who being now ſufficiently convinced of the nature of this Diſtemper; did, though the caſe was now deſperate, reſolve upon the uſe of a *paracenteſis* or inciſion; which the Patient abhorring, ſhe was left to herſelf, and dyed three months after. Her body being open'd, there ſoon appear'd a great lake of water; whence at firſt it ſeem'd to be a common *Aſcites*, a tumour of waters ſtagnating in the *abdomen*. Then the Liver being look'd after, it was no where ſeen. Next the other *viſcera* being ſought for, *viz.* the Meſentery, *Pancreas*, Spleen, and Kidneys, none of them all appear'd neither, to the aſtoniſhment of all that were preſent, who ſearching further, and meeting with the *Peritonæum*, found it to be turned into a bagg, by a ſeperation made of its interior membrane from its exterior, and ſo encloſing within it the whole bulk of that ſtagnant water, that not a drop of it had been able to get out into the *abdomen*. This coſted no ſmall trouble to render it conſpicuous, by emptying this ſack of all the *Serum*, and ſo diſcovering both ſides of the bagg, made up of the double *peritonæum*, whoſe inner skin had been ſever'd from the outer, ſticking to the tranſverſe Muſcles of the *Epigaſtium*, the hydropical waters having forced the inner membrane inwards into the hollow of the *abdomen*, and ſo forming it into the ſhape of a bagg, whoſe compaſs reached from the *pubes* unto the diaphragme, and from the left region of the loyns to the right; ſo that the nervous body of the *peritonæum*, being here very thick and cloſe withal, was by little and little expanded, as the capacity of the womb in gravidation is ſtill more and more enlarged. Where it ſeems worth inquiring; Whence this *peritonæum* had acquired this extraordinary thickneſs, being thicker and cloſer than any Oxe-hide, where as naturally 'tis as thin as any ſilken webb? But to proceed: This bagg of the *peritonæum* being remov'd, the *viſcera* came to view, which were not gravelly, nor tartareous, nor chalky, (as they often are in Hydropical bodies,) but only decayed and colourleſs: Which decay by the timely uſe of an Inciſion might have been prevented.

An